VOLUME X .- NUMBER 1433.

WAR IN EUROPE.

REAVY SKIRMISHING NEAR SAAR-

THE NEEDLE GUN PROVES ITSELF SUPERIOR TO THE CHASSEPOT.

BASE OF OPERATIONS OF THE PRENCH ARMY.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

Napoleon and the Corps Legislatif. At the reception of the Corps Legislatif by Napoleon yesterday, President Schneider, in

the name of the Corps Legislatif, addressed

the Emperor as follows:

Sire—The Corps Legislatif has terminated its labors; it has unanimously voted all subsides and all laws needed for the national defence, thus giving a signal proof of its patriotism. If it is true that, not he who declares war, but he who causes it, is the real author, there will be one voice among the nations to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who maddenened by unhoped for success, and encouraged by our patience and desire to preserve for Europe the benefits of peace, has conspired against our security and attacked our honor. In such a case France knows her duty. Ardent hopes follow you to the army, which, accompanied by your son, you take command of Behind you, behind our army, so accustomed to carry high the standard of France, is the nation. Remit, without uneasiness, the regency to your angust sposue. She will unite with the authority which her great qualities insure the force given by the liberal institutions inaugurated by you. The heart of the nation is with you and the army.

To this the Emperor replied as follows: the Emperor as follows:

To this the Emperor replied as follows: To this the Emperor replied as follows:

Messicurs—I experience great satisfaction, on the eye of my departire for the army, in being able to thank you for the patriotic cooperation you have given my government. War is legitimate when it is made with the assent of the country and the approbation of its representatives. You are right in recalling the words of Montsequier. The true author of a war is not he who declares, but he who renders it necessary. We have done all that defended on us to avoid it; and I may say that the entire nation in its irresistible, force has dictated our resolutions. I confide to you, in parting, the Empress, who will call you around fer should circumstances require. She knows liber to fill courageously the duty which the parting, the Empress, who will call you around her should circumstances require. She knows flow to fill courageously the duty which the position imposes. I take with me my son. He will learn in the midst of the army how to serse his country. Resolved to pursue with energy the great mission confided to me, I have faith in the success of our arms, for I know that France is standing behind me, and that God protects no. that God protects us.

Demands in the Hehensellern Case.

The official publication of the demands of France on Prussia, show that Prussia had no alternative but a refusal of them. France demanded from the Berlin Government a pledge that no German should ever ascend the Spanish throne: that one of the Hohenzollern Princes should reside permanently in Paris as a hostage of guarantee to this pledge, or, that a very large amount of money should be deposited in France as security of its observance, the money to be forfeited should the pledge be violated. It was also demanded, as an alter native, for this, that the Rhenish province of Prussia be handed over to French keeping, to be held by France until the period of the death of the last Prince of the house of Hohenzollern-

The Berlin Official Gazette declares that before the present war closes Germany, with the other powers of Europe, will exact from France special guarantees for the observance of peace hereafter, and that in case of her refusal to give them, the united forces will so cripple the French Empire as to prevent fur-

In the North German Parliament yesterday Dr. Simson read a dispatch from America, an-nouncing that the Germans of St. Louis offered \$1,000,000 in aid of the wounded and widows and orphans of the war.

Prassian Feeling is Like the Uprising of the North after Sumter-Prussis

Taken by Surprise-Universities Closing and Students Enlisting-Slow Y Concentration-Prussians Mean to March on Paris.

London, Friday, July 23. The army movements on both sides are slow. A special correspondent writes from Rerlin on the 20th inst. that Prussia was actually taken by surprise. Nobody contemplated war. Hence the concentration of forces is less advanced than with the French, nor will Von Multke be hurried. There are two methods of mobilizing the Prussian army. The quicker is when regiments march as they are, not waiting for the reserves, which follow when ready. The more regular method is when regiments await their reserves till their ranks are full. The latter and slower method has now been adopted, showing that Prussia is in no dread of the threatened immediate

No soldler of the famous corps of Prussian Guards has yet left Berlin. Infantry reserves were arriving on Tuesday, and regiments were exdected to march on Friday.

Buthuslasm and confidence increase daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only com-parable to that of the North when Sumter was

atticked (Still the financial and commercial distress is terrible, and there are innumerable failures of old and strong houses. It is perfectly understood in Berlin that the German army, if victorious, will march to

Paris. The railroad freight traffic has ceased and the passenger traffic closes on the 24th. Göttingen University is closed, and all the tudents have enlisted. From Bonn 300 are expected. All the universities will soon close. The London Daily News has a special from Strasbourg of the 21st instant, saying the defences depend much on the water, which is now so low, that the place is comparatively weak. Additional works are in progress. The garrison numbers about six thousand, and besides there are in camp about ten thousand more. 'Communications' across the river contime by ferry. Correspondents of La Liberté

and La Rappel have been arrested, one while sketching the fortifications, and the other by reason of his speaking French with a German accent. Both have subsequently been releas ed. The correspondent arrested yesterday, at Metz, is now reported to be William H. Russell, journeying towards Prussia.

Le Bœuf's order that no journalists shall be admitted to the French army, it is reported that one pass was issued to the correspondent of an English Bonapartist paper. In France ealy official army news is to be allowed. The French expeditionary naval force is expected to sell from Cherbourg on Saturday.

Although the Jonnal Official to-day reiterates

A Projected Alliance between France and Prussia.

LONDON, July 25.

Luxembourg; in the third, the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted; in the fourth, France, finding it necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia tenders her assistance to that easure; the fifth article is the usual one of two nations.

[We assume that this freaty, if a genuine ocument, was submitted by France at some time anterior to the late declaration of war: probably, after the withdrawal of the candida ture of Prince Leopold. The rejection by Prussia of this preposition may prove to have been the immediate cause of the rupture of diplomatic relations.

A French Reconnoisance-Two Prussians K.lled.

FORBACH, July 25. The Prussians have been repulsed at Karlin. reconnoisance has been made on Prussian soil by the French.

NEW YORK, July 25. A special to the Herald says: "The Prussians left two Prussians on French soil at Karlin."

On a Raid-Concentration of the French Troops. BERLIN, July 25.

A body of lancers passed the border mear Saarbruck, tore up the railroad toward Metz for a long distance, destroyed the viaduct, and returned to camp without loss. A French force is concen trating on the coast

near the Belgian frontier. The inhabitants of the island near the mouth of the Eibe have removed, leaving the

French without pilots. Sailing of the French Fleet-The Evacustion of Rome-A Beggarly Account

of Prisoners. PARIS, July 25. The Toulon fleet sailed to-day to reinforce

that of Cherbourg. The gradual evacuation of Rome has been decided upon. Viscount de Friesland, the present French

Minister to Chill, succeeds Paradol at Wash-The Journal of Metz says the French have aken forty prisoners so far.

The Emperor presided at a council of ministers vesterday. Thanks of the Prussian Parliament and

People of the Germans of St. Louis. ST. Louis, July 21. The following dispatch was received to-night. from the President of the North German Parliament, in reply to the address adopted by the meeting held here last Monday night:

BERLIN, July 21: Your telegram of the 19th inst. has been brought to the knowledge of King William, of the Reichstag, and of the German people 1 am instructed by a unanimous resolution of the Reichstag to tender to you and the Reichstag to Lender to you and our breth-ren beyond the sea, in the name of the whole German nation, our deep gratitude and thanks for this expression of your devotion. You are separated by wide distances from your old homes, but your hearts beat warmly for the fatherland.

Atheriand.

You shall find your people true, and your latth in the future of Germany shall be fulfilled.

So will it, God.

Signed,

Sinson.

France and the Rights of Neutrals. WASHINGTON, July 25.

The State department has official notice that France, in the present war, adheres to the Treaty of Paris, as well in regard to the United States as to other powers. Prussian property in American bottoms will be respectess contraband of war, and American property in Prussian bottoms will be res-

Neither Prussia nor France will be allowed to purchase vessels or war supplies in this country.

Ireland Sides with France. DUBLIN, July 25.

The sympathy of Ireland is almost entirely with France. Large meetings were held here, in · Ccrk and elsewhere yesterday, at which strong resolutions in favor of the French were

The Sinews of War.

FLORENCE, July 25. The Italian Chambers have authorized the perotiation of a loan of six million lire. Volunteering in France-The Corps

Legislatif Summarily Suspended-Movements of the Emperor.

PARIS, July 25. The number of volunteers already enrolled

in France is 110,000. It is tolerably certain that the Duke of Palikao will be commander-in-chief of the Army of the Baltic.

The Journal Officiel publishes a decree clos ing the sessions of the Senate and Corps Legisatif. The Journal has several other official announcements; one touching the inviolability of the neutrality of neighboring powers, and another in regard to strengthening the fortifi-

estions of France. It is reported to-day that the Emperor has gone to Cherbourg to visit the fleet. It is now said that the Emperor will go to the front about next Thursday.

A Curious Conversation-The Bargaining Between Bismarck and Napoleon. LONDON, July 25. The Daily Telegraph prints to-day, in large type, a communication recounting an interview had with the Emperor Napoleon a fortnight ago. The Emperor had no thought of making war upon Prussia. He was still unprepared, but France was slipping from his hands, and in order to rule he must lead France to war. The Emperor related the contents of the dispatches which had passed between himself and Bismarck, claiming that the latter wanted too much and wanted it too soon. The Emperor demanded Luxembourg in 1866 as an equivalent for his neutrality in the war between Prussia and Austria. Bismarck replied by demanding Holland as an equivalent for Luxembourg. To this the Emperor replied that should the independence of Holland be attacked by Prussia it would be regarded by France as declaration of war. Count Benedetti was

present when these facts were elicited. The Prussians Cross the Border-A Suc cessful Reconnoissance-The Chasse pot and the Needle-gun.

SAABBRUCK, July 24, via Berlin. On Sunday a body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Saarbruck, and penetrated into the country several miles. At length they found the French in considerable force near the town of Gersmieller. Sharp skirmishing followed between the forces, when the French soon retired, leaving ten killed and wounded on the field. There was no loss on either side. This engagement demonstrated that the needlegun is superfor to the Chassepot.

Subsequently a company of the Prussian

LONDON, July 25.

The French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville a few miles north of Metz. The centre is between Bitchoche and offensive and defensive alliance between the St. Arnolo. The second line is at Metz, and is capable of expansion to the centre and to Thionville.

No Battle for Several Days. Paris, July 26-Night. No report of a battle has been received. - Indeed, no battle is expected to take place for

marck-The Disposition of the Datch LONDON, July 24. The Saturday Review does not think the fortunes of Cuba will be effected one way or another by the European complications. "The duty of the press in these war times," the same

several days.

paper says, "Is difficult. Holland, particularly, begs for silence about the disposition of the Dutch troops." BERLIN, July 23. In the North German Parliament last evening Count Von Bismarck denied the assertion of the Duke of Grammont that Germany had confessed the impossibility of Prince Hohenzollern's candidacy. He asserted that from the time the government first knew of the pro-

ject nothing personal or official was said to Benedetti about it. Lieutenant-General de Kirchbach will command the Fifth army corps, and Lieutenant-

General de Golbeau the Eighth. . PARIS, July 23. The Swiss Legation at Paris has been charged with the protection of the interests of Bavarian citizens

The Dutch Consul will protect the French citizens in Prussia. Belgium has forbidden the exportation

horses. The Very Latest. WASHINGTON, July 25-10 P. M. There are no indications whatever of an

early battle between the French and Prussian WAR TOPICS.

The Rothschilds, King William and Napoleon III. from the Staats Zeltung.

"There will be no war," said lately the aged "There will be no war," said lately the aged widow of Mayer Anselm Rothschilds to an acquaintance, "for my son will not give them the money." This was, doubtless, also the idea of her grandson, Alfonso Rothschild, when he came to Ems to Induce the King of Prussia to give up his obstinate purpose and to grant some small concession to the longing desire of the French monarch. Perhaps he wished to say to the King that the Rothschilds would furnish him no money; and that if he did not take pity on the embarrassment of the French Emperor they would employ all the!; financial power to the injury of Prussla and ancial power to the injury of Prussia and

Bermany. However, King Willian cares nothing for all the Rothschilds in the world. He has a well the hothschilds in the world. He has a wen filled treasury, with more than thirty millions of hard dollars, the exact opposite of the French treasury, whose accounts show noth-ing except on the debtor side. Besides, the Council of the North German Confederation, relying on the future approbation of the Diet,

has granted him an unimited credit. The King, accordingly, was unwilling to receive the financial negotiator; and while he himself packed off the impertinent Count Benedetti with a round answer, he sent word to the rich Baron Rothschild by a servant that he was not

at home.
At this Mr. Alfonso gets angry and resigns his office as Prussian Consul-General in Paris. It must be admitted that this is a very proper act on his part; for he would by no means be a act on his part; for he would by no means be a suitable person to represent the commercial interests of Germany.In the French capital at the present time. He ought also to be praised for so warmly espousing the interests of the Emperor Napoleon. Gratitude is a beantiful but not a very frequent virtue. When the Prince's father, in 1848, made in Paris the personal sequents reach leave. Napoleon, he was sonal acquaintance of Louis Napoleon, he was worth about two hundred millions. Out of these two hundred millions, in consequence of Cabinet of the President at the time of the coup d'état, and since then from the Cabinet of the Emperor, he has made two thousand militions; but of these two thousand militions and enterprises, which would turn out disastrously if anything unexpected should happen to the Emperor. the convenient information received from the Cabinet of the President at the time of the

Prussia and the War.

[From the New York Times.] The King of Prussia, in his speech to the North German Parliament, on the opening of North German Parliament, on the opening of the session, alluded to the war as a struggle "without which Europe can never be at lasting peace." This is a very candid commentary on the situation. The policy of Prussia being what it is, and the interests of France being what they are, war was inevitable. Even if it could be averted now—and nothing short of a miracle could do it—the contest would have to miracle could do it—the contest would have to be fought out at some future time. Two very ambitious powers are anxious to take the lead-ing place in Europe. We do not now say which we ought to sympathize with. That is a matter of feeling and of opinion. What we have to deal with is the fact that the war have to deal with is the fact that the war has been as clearly foreseen by Count von Bismarck as by the Emperor Napaleon. It is nonsense to say that Napoleon has taken Prussia unawares. Bismarck laid down a course of action which it would require years to complete, and he has been steadily pushing on his plans, well knowing in what quarters he would provoke opposition. First of all, Austria had to be cleared out of the way. That was a matter of no great difficulty. But that was not the end. France had grave interests at stake, and it was only a question at what point of Bismarck's design she would step in and interfere. Perhaps the Prussian minister did not fere. Perhaps the Prussian minister did not anticipate that the Spanish plot would be the critical move—more probably he did foresee it, and determined to provoke the unavoidable onflict on that very question. He has not been caught in a trap. He knew very well that a war with France would complete his great project of "German unity," by bringing over the South German Confederation in a body—and South German Confederation in a body—and he was content to take the risks of a war as the price of this advantage. "Not Prussia alone, but the entire German nation, rises in its full majesty against the audacious man who presumes to trample nations into the dust to gratify his princely lust." Such is the language of the preamble to the resolutions passed last night at the meeting of the Germans held in this city. The "audacious the Germans held in this city. The "audacious man" is, of course, Napoleon III. In other quarters the opinion is confidently expressed that the result of the war will be to extlinguish that the result of the war will be to extinguish Napoleon. That looks simple enough on paper, but it is among the peculiartities of Napoleon that he is not easily "extinguished." It is in his favor at present that the French people are at his back, not to isention the possibility of Austria and Italy likewise ranging themselves on his side. The support of England is counted upon for Prussis—no one can say with what justice, for the foreign politics of England are always a muddle. England went into a costly war for the purpose of maintaining a Mohammedan Prince in Europe. She gave her sympathies to the Southern States at a time when it was very necessary for her a time when it was very necessary for her future well-being that she should have sup-ported the North. She looked on and saw Denmark crushed, notwithstanding that a saw Denmark Crusted, notwithstanding that a panish Princess is to be the future Queen of England. No one would be surprised if she now decided to make deadly enemies of her nearest neighbors and her most powerful ally. Prussia would receive her aid, and leave her to settle her own scorce with France. We are told that the cause of Prussia is the cause of

Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two governments and peoples, &c., hereby concludes the subjoined treaty:"

In the first article Napoleon admits and recognizes the late acquisitions of Prussia from Austria; in the second, the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg; in the taird, the Emperor acquisition of Luxembourg; in the taird, the Emperor acquisitions at present. But Bismarck was not always above making terms of the customhouse made a stout resistance, and were all killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded in this engage many and the second, the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg; in the taird, the Emperor acquisition of the line captured the French customhouse at Schrecklingen. The officers of the customhouse made a stout resistance, and were all killed or captured. One Prussian in the second, the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg; in the taird, the Emperor acquisition of Luxembourg; in the Luxembourg; ces as the reward of his heduardy. This bargain is said to have been concluded at Biarriz. The Emperor has waited for the fulfilment of the contract, and, instead of getting his promised spoils, he has seen Prussia endeavoring to extend her protecting arms beyond the Pyrenees. We say nothing of Hanover and the Eibe Duchles, for, after all, they were German. But there is such a document as the Treaty of Prague in existence, and instead of fulfilling the stipulations it involved. Bismark has treated it with lations it involved, Bismark has treated it with derision. These are among the causes of the war, which historians will have to consider, and which we may as well keep in sight now. We commend the Germans here and elsewhere for the patriotic spirit they are displaying. In their point of view they are quite in the right. They pursue a course which is highly nonorable to them—only outside observers may be permitted to recognize the truth that some excuse may be made for the present feeling of the French people. The two great intriguers The Position of Cuba-A Denial by Bie cuse may be made for the present feeling of the French people. The two great intriguers of the age are now standing with crossed swords. We, as spectators, may sympathize with which we blease, but the fact remains that both are seeking territorial conquest. The last of power is not confined to either side. Wethlier the seefer than to predict the over-Nothing is easier than to predict the over-throw of Napoleon. After him, however, France will survive. And before she can be overthrown, we must expect a war on a scale which even this blood-stained century has

"The Best Soldler in France." The Army and Navy Journal of the 23d makes the following assertion:

As Yon Moltke was hardly known to readers out of Prussia anterior to the splendid cam-paign which ended at Sadowa, the man to paign which ended at Sadowa, the man to whose brain will be due whatever of successful strategy shall characterize the French arms in the coming war is as yet unnamed. General Louis Jules Trochu is to-day undeniably the best soldier of France. He is now fifty-five years of age. A graduate of the Staff School of St. Cyr. he was made lleutenant in 1840, and promoted to a captaincy in 1843. His first staff service was with that fine soldier Bugeand in Algeria. Chef d'escadron and major in 1846, and lieutenant-colonel in 1853, his first European service was in the Italian campaign. At the commencement of the Crimean war he was made chief of the general staff, and by reference to Kinglake's History, it will be seen that in all conferences with Lord Ragian, Trochu, rather than St. Arnaud or Canrobert, was spokesman on the part of France. Throughout the campaign, having been made general of brigade in 1854, he occupied this position of confidential staff offlicer of the commander-in-chief, an office analogous to that of Gneisenau under Bincher, given in just recognition of his milibrain will be due whatever of succes

Blucher, given in just recognition of his mili-tary ability and skill. In 1864 he reached tary ability and skill. In 1864 he reached his grade of general of division. Two years after he was charged with the preparation of a plan to reorganize the army. Instead of, as has been suggested, lacking the imperial confidence, he has it in the most flattering degree. His essays upon organization, "L' Armée Francaise," published in 1867, ran through ten editions. Trochu is known to have anticipated the exerct of war this Drussia. tions. Trochu is known to have anticipated the event of war with Prussia. A recent pamphlet from his pen, which unfortunately cannot be obtained in this country, develops an immense deal of study of the Rhenish frontier as a fighting field, and palpably indicates the national impulse as occupying the strategist's mind. Should the war survive its first bettle a fortraight and promise as seems year. sttle a fortnight, and promise, as seems very likely, to be a long one, Trochu's name may chance to appear at the head of the French

NOTES OF THE WAR. . .

armies.

-The Francals says: Italy promises to mainain a friendly attitude towards France. The atter declines other aid unless Austria Interferes. Reports are favorable from the diplomatic agents in Denmark and Spain. Russia, however, seems inclined to favor the Germans.

-Many of our readers may not have a fair inderstanding of the word "rentes," which occurs so constantly just now in our foreign dispatches, and whose rise and fall seem to constitute the financial barometer of Paris. ever, in the form of bonds, but simply loans from the people. These loans are entered to the credit of the lenders on the government ledgers and draw a specified rate of interest. The holders of the debt are called "renters," and the fluctuation in its value denote popular distrust or confidence in the government.

-- The quality of the Prussian soldiery as to their personal and family respectability is probably higher than that of any nation in Europe. The rigorous rule for all, even the highest, commencing in the rar's; the excelence of Prussian educational systems, and the sober enthusiasm of the German people, constitute them a dangerous opponent. The French have more élan : but the Prussians. like the Anglo-Saxons, will bear whipping, and after a defeat or two, may, perhaps, feel lust ready to begin. On the other hand, the French have always been demoralized by re Verses.

-Auber's opera of "La Muette de Portici." known to English theatre-goers by the name of "Masaniello," was always accounted mis chievous in political tendencies. The sparkling music, the tremendous élan of the chorus, raised the inflammable Frenchman to a pitch of nervous excitement, and royalty proscribed the charming and inspiring strains to French audiences. In 1830 the production of "Masa niello" in Brussels was the last ounce that turned the scale. The audience, after hearing the market chorus and the sufferings of the dumb girl and the vengeance of her brother, rushed into the streets, bullt up barricades, and all Europe was speedily in flames. Just now Napoleon III permits Parisians to hear

-The "Marselllaise" hymn, after being inerdicted and replaced by the old royalist song of "Danois the Brave," is again heard in the streets of Paris. It always used to be the tocsin of the barricade, but, singularly enough, it now returns to its first purpose. Originally written by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer of the Strasbourg garrison, in the days of the first republic, for express use as a war song by the army of the Rhine, its introduction to Paris was by the band of Marseillaise sympathizers brought to the capital by Barbaroux in 1792. They chanted it in their march through the streets to their work of blood. The declamation of the hymn by Rachel was one of the most inspiring efforts by that great actress. Its effect on the audience was electric.

-Castle Garden, in New York, the Mecca of foreigners, no longer echoes to the tread of the countless hosts of German immigrants that for so many years have sought retuge under the banner of liberty. The sudden change in the aspect of affairs in Europe, and especially the stringent laws of Prussia regarding her citizen soldiery leaving her dominions during a foreign war, have suddenly checked the exodus of Germans. Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, the great centres of emigration to this country, are now doubtless blockaded by French squadrons, and as there are no steamship lines from Trieste, in Austrian territory, to this country, there is now no possible outlet, unless it be through Holland, whose ports are watched with lealous eyes by the enemies of

The harvest in Oregon exceeds that of any

GOVERNOR.

mbe War of the Contending Delegations-Triumph of the DeLarge Wing-Whittemore Looming up Congress.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25. The Radical State Convention assembles in the Senate Chamber in the capitol at noon tomorrow At this moment R. B. Elliott. (colored,) the Assistant Adjutant-General, and a member of the lower House, is the most prominent candidate for president of the convention. Ex-Congressman Whittemore, the seller of cadetships, is next in favor. The city is alive with delegates, and the can-

vass between the rival delegations from Charleston is very active. Congressman Rowen has his headquarters at the Columbia Hotel. DeLarge, the leader of the left wing, has his headquarters at his rooms in Main street. The friends of DeLarge are jubliant, claiming that a large majority of the delegates are in favor of admitting the DeLarge delegation, and will reject all compromises proposed by the Bowenites. These last, it is said, proposed that both delegations should be admitted, and that each delegation should cast nine votes-one-half the vote of Charleston County. Another proposition was that all the DeLarge delegation be admitted excepting T. J. Mackey, in whose place one of the Bowen delegates should be taken. Falling in this, the Bowen delegates offered to withdraw from the convention, provided that DeLarge's friends agreed to hold another county convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress from Bowen's district. This was also declined. It is elleved that R. K. Scott will be unani

mously nominated for re-election as Governor, and that A. J. Ransler, colored, will be nominated for Lleutenant-Governor.

A caucus of the delegates to the State Convention will be held this evening.

A caucus of the delegates from the First (Whittemore's) Congressional District will be held to-night at Nickerson's Hotel, Whittemore's headquarters.

President Magrath and Vice-President Tyler, of the South Carolina Railroad, arrived here this evening, on a business visit. Their main object is the location of the new buildings for the South Carolina Railroad Company.

THE MILITIA OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25. Writs of habeas corpus for the citizens arrested at Yanceyville were issued by Judge Mitchell, and served on Kirk last Friday, when Kirk took them up and arrested, and still holds in custody, the officers serving them. Governor Holden will respond to-morrow to the order of the Chief Justice requiring him to produce A. G. Moore, one of the Alamance prisoners. It is not known what the answer will be.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

ATLANTA, July 25. Moses H. Bentley, the colored messenger of the House of Representatives, was shot and instantly killed to-day, by Malcolm Claiborne, a colored representative from Burke County. The cause was a private quarrel. Claiborne was expelled by the House and is lodged in

An election this fall is considered a foregone conclusion.

THE MALCONTENT MORMONS.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 25. A crowd of Mormons insulted Colonel Findlay and his guests last night, and broke up a party which he was giving to General Auger and staff. George Cronin, a prominent memher of the anti-Brigham Young party, was found dead to-day, and is said to have committed suicide

THE LOST CHILD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25. The Governor has received a telegram from the Mayor of Cincinnati, asking whether a reward would be paid for the recovery of Thomas Digby's child, stolen in New Orleans, and supposed to have been sacrificed in the Voudou orgies. The Governor replied that the reward would be paid upon the delivery of the child to its father.

HOT-TEMPERED COOLIES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25. One hundred and fifty Chinese on a plantation near the city, becoming dissatisfied, seized Cum Wing, the Chinese contractor, and held him until he was released by the Metropolitan police. The ringleaders have been arrested.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Mack, the negro minstrel, is dead. The revenue yesterday was \$940,000. The Benecia was at Simons's Bay, in South Africa, on June 2. All well. Majors George A. and James W. Forsyth accompany General Sheridan to Europe.

Two men were killed yesterday at Lowell, by the fall of a grain elevator. Three men are said to be in the rulns. Rear Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacinc fleet, has sailed from Callao for San Fran-

cisco to turn over the command to Admiral

Winslow. The steamers Tuscarora and Pilgrim, and the monitors Wyandotte, Ajax and Manhattan sailed from Southwest Pass, yesterday, for

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held the Valley Railroad. Colonel Mike Harman resigned the presidency of the road, and stated that General Lee would accept the presidency of the road, in connection with his duties at Washington College, by consent of the board of trustees.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

A Dastardly Outrage-The Colored Militia Fire into the Heart of the

A Clinton correspondent of the Laurens Herald calls the attention of that paper to one of the most dastardly outrages that was ever put upon a peaceful community. He says: "In obedience, I suppose, to orders, the col-"In obedience, I suppose, to orders, the colored people of this town, and ten miles around, have for a month past met on every Saturday, within two hundred yards of the heart of the town, to parade and drill. Until last Saturday the community had not been materially disturbed, but on that day, some three hundred of these milt immen being on the parade ground, they every one discharged their loal-ed rifles into the heart of the town. The ostensible object was to drive off two colored men who came riding toward them.

"Every one believes that the whole matter was a plan to get up a riot for the durpose of making capital for the election, and that there was an understanding between these two Democrat (so-called) negroes and the balance of them. At any rate, though a hundred guns were discharged, not a scratch can be found

were discharged, not a scratch can be found on the persons aimed at, while the balls whistled thick and fast through the town, very

winsteed thick and last through the town, very fortunately hurting no one.

"On Tuesday the constabulary appeared in town to arrest these two men on the charge that they were hired by white men to make the disturbance. The endeavor seems to doubly disturbance. The endeavor eeems to doubly outrage an innocent and already outraged community. We all know that money can make some people do a good deal of hard

swearing.

"Now, Mr. Editor, what think you, is there no way of getting such outrages legally stopped? Is this case much different from that of the men who beat and rob another and then call him thief? "These men are evidently doing their best to

stir up dissonsions between the whites and free linen; their whole heart is full of hate and murder. They would think nothing of plung-ing the State into civil strife, if they had a ce to steal a few dollars. "In conclusion, eir, what ought to be said of men who, at the October election, will stay at

men who, at the October election, will stay at home, even though if they vote they nust do it across the bayonet of the carpet-bagger." Attempted Poisoning. A Lexington correspondent of the Columbia Guardian says: "On Saturday last, this vilge was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by a reported attempt of a colored

man to poison two or three negroes. This man came into the village with two watermelons, and cut and gave different parts of one melon to two or three persons, eating a portion himself. He then went on to another nouse of colored people, and served out the other melon. Sometime, an hour or so, havorner meion. Sometine, an article was had eaten of the meion was suddenly taken sick. The attack continued on Sunday, and symptoms attack continued on Sunday, and symptoms were also observed in case of two others who had eaten of the first melon. Puysicians pronounced symptoms very like those of poison from strychniae. The supposed perpertator was arrested on Sunday, and is now in jail. One of the patie its may not recover, but it is hoped that she will. Feeling among the coloract people and whites against the prisoner is very strong." very strong."

The Yorkville Inquirer says: "On last Monday, Willie, aged anont eight years, a so of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Joseph N. our esteemed fellow-citizen, Air. Joseph N.
Steele, was accidentally drowned in Tool's
Fork Creek, a tew miles from this place. He
visited the creek in company with a little playmate, and eniered the water as usual, uncorscious of any danger; but the recent rains having washed out the bed of the creek beyond
his depth, and being unable to swim, he was
drowned almost instantly. The body was recovered without difficulty.

covered without dimenty.

Mr. W. M. Bass. a resident of Beaufort
County, South Carolina, died at this place on
last Monday. Although a sojourner and a stranger, unknown to our community, he was not, therefore, friendless. Being a Mason, he was attentively nursed in his illness by members of that benevolent society, and buried with masonic honors in the grave-yard at Ebe-

An Atempted Riot in Lancaster.

The Herald says : "Late in the afternoon eeting had adjourned, an altercation occurred between a negro from Lancaster, who was drunk, and a small white boy, which at one time threatened to terminate, in a riot. The negro had stepped on a dog belonging to the boy, and the two, we learn, cursed one another. The brother of the boy, Mr. W. B. Wilson, Jr., being told of the boy, Mr. W. B. Wilson, Jr., being told of the difficulty, came to the spot, and some words passed, when he took away a good sized rock which the negro was holding in his hand, knocked him down with it and kicked him two or three times. Colonel W. B. Wilson, by this time, came out and drew his son into his office while the negro was forcibly removed. or three times. Colonel W. B. Wilson, by this time, came out and drew his son into his office, while the negro was forcibly removed by Miles Johnson. Esq. The most of the colored men in town were congregated near Rose's botel, and talking the matter over among themsalves, began to threaten vengeance. But Air. Wilson having in the meantime been arrested and given bail, the threatened riot was dying away, when John W. Mead, one of the nominees for the Legislature, appeared on the scene. Being well filled with burning fluid, he felt disposed to shed light, and walked about the crowd with a pieto in his hand, talking about "seeing his brother's blood spilt," "venceance," &c., and cursing the white race promiscuously. Nothin, but the forbearance of the white people, who distinctly heard this insulting language and could easily have mustered up a larger number than the colored people, prevented a riot. As it takes two parties to get up a fight, Mead at length gained a dim perception of the fact As it takes two parties or get up and a length gained a dim perception of the fact that he was rasking himself ridiculous, and gradually cooled dows. The State constables stationed here were, we learn, mixing freely in the growd, but did not seem called on to in-

terfere in any way for the preservation of the peace." AVENGING A DAUGHTER'S SHAME.

The Particulars of the Lindsey-Hayward Tragedy in Virginia-A Strik-

The killing of B. F. Lindsey at Chester, Virginia, on Tuesday, by his father-in-law, Captain W. H. Hayward, for the seduction of a daughter, and the dismissal of Hayward from custody after examination before a magistrate. have been announced by telegraph. Both Hayward and Lindsey are well known in Richmond and Petersburg and vicinity. The following facts were elicited before the coroner's

Benjamin F. Lindsey, the deceased, arrived at Chester, on Wednesday atternoon, on the 3:20 P. M. train from Richmond. He went to the store and took a drink. Captain Hayward met him there, and told him that a gentleman in the hotel wished to see him. He took him up stairs very coolly, and, approaching the bed, said: "Let me introduce you to your son and the victim of your villany." With this he turned the bed-clothing down and showed him turned the bed-clothing down and showed him a new-born infant. Turning to his daughter, who was lying in the bed, he asked her if this was not Lindsey's child. She replied that it was. He then remarked: "You have heard what my daughter says, Mr. Lindsey. What have you to say?" He replied, "I am taken so much by surprise that I do not know what to say." Captain Hayward put the question again, and Lindsey replied, "That is my child if she says so." Upon this Captain Hayward drew a small Smith & Wesson four-shooter and commenced firing. Lindsey, who was sitting upon the bed at this time, arose, but made no resistance. Captain Hayward dissitting upon the bed at this time, arose, but made no resistance. Captain Hayward discharged the four barrels, two of the shots taking effect, one in the fleshy part of the leg, and the other in the abdomen. The wounded man fell, and was taken to his room, where he lingered through the night, and died at half-past 9 o'clock the next morning.

The prompt discharge of the slayer in this instance, on the ground of justifiable homicide, indicates perhaps more strikingly than any at Staunton, Va., yesterday, in furtherance of similar case, the spirit of public sentiment in regard to the crime of which Lindsey was guilty. The following were the remarks made by the Commonwealth's attorney at the examination of Captain Hayward, and the proceedings consequent thereupon :

Colonel Ambers, Commonwealth's attorney,

addressed the presiding magistrate and explained that since 1867 the law had dispensed with an examining court; that its duties had been devolved upon the examining magistrate; that it was in his power to send the prisoner on with or without bail, or to discharge him at once. He recommended the latter course. There was no jury which could be empanelled on God's earth, white or black, savage or civ-ilized, which would find the accused guilty of murder. The feelings of a father rise in every murder. The feelings of a father rise in every man's bosom against the commission of such foul crimes and proclaim that "the way of the transgressor is hard indeed." He did not think this was a case in which either the public morals or public safety required the accused to be sent on. He should be discharged. Then it would warn men of libidinous appetites that when they do these deeds they do them not

when they do these deeds they do them not only at the risk of an avenging father, but of in avenging public also.

Captain Clopton, counsel for the prisoner, said that he did not think it necessary, after what had been so well and properly said by the attorney for the Commonwealth, to make

any remarks.

The magistrate then said, "Captain Ha, ward,

"Under these circumstances I cannot express my feelings. I think it my duty to announce your discharge."

There was every evidence of approval at the termination of the case on the part of the spectators, but no noisy demonstration was made.

The following was endorsed on the warrant

"The evidence heard this day and the party discharged, on the ground of justifiable homi-cide. JOHN O. PERDUE, J. P." The Richmond Dispatch says: Miss Hayward, the young lady so foully wronged, is about eighteen years of age, of pleasing manners and retiring disposition. She resided in this city since her father moved here. Her condition was not suspected up to

the time of her delivery.

Captain Hayward is a well-known citizen of Richmond. He commanded a cavalry comcaptain Hayward is a well-known citizen of Richmond. He commanded a cavalry company during the war, and has been for some time proprietor of the Dime Saloon. Recently he took charge, with the deceased, of the Chestel Hotel. He is a gentleman of great popularity, of quiet and unassuming demeanor, and could only be brought to such a deed under the greatest proposation. He conducted him the greatest provocation. He conducted him-self calmly during his examination, but it was evident that he was laboring under great dis-

Benjamin F. Lindsey, the deccased, was a man of great local prominence in Chesterfield. He has occupied various positions of trust in that county, such as presiding justice, registrar, &c. He was the Conservative candidate for the Legislature at the last election, and was also a candidate for the nomination to the Constitutional Convention in 1867. He lived for some years in this city. He was a man widely known and generally much liked. He was married to Captain Haywood's eldest laughter last December.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The Herald says: "We hear of showers troughout the district and the crops are speedily advancing. Many sections have suf-fered severely from drought—colton generally is backward and small, but now and then a ne field is to be seen. The cotton on red laud, owing to the dry spring, came up late, and is very backward. Corn looks generally well, but the fields are few and far between.

Darlington. The Southerner says: "On Wednesday afternoon we had a good fall of rain, just at the right time, when our farmers were growing

Orangeburg. The News says: "The crops are growing finely and the farmers are beginning to calculate as to what they will make. There will not be a full crop in this county."

We believe it was general through

Clarendon. The Press says: "We have been reliably in-formed that on Thursday last a severe storm of wind, rain and hall passed through the lower section of our county. In some places levelled trees, removed fences, and materially njuring the crops, especially corn, splitting the blades in shreds and scattering the imma-

nred ears over the fields. Abbeville.

The Banner says: "This and other portions of the district have been tavored during the past few days with partial showers, but rain is still very generally needed. This is a critical time with the corn crop, which is so often ruined by a drought in July. With seasonable rains the crops promise well."

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

RUSSELL'S SOOTHING CORDIAL

FOR INFANTS TEETHING. LLAYS INPLAMMATION OF THE GUMS, CURES CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES TO WHICH CHILDREN ARE SUBJECT

WHEN TEETHING. CONTAINS NO ANODYNE.

RUSSELL'S SOOTHING CORDIAL is offered to the public with an absolute guarantee against all langer from its use. Read the following certifi-CHARLESTON, May 16, 1868

Mr. J. B. Russell, one of our careful and inteligent Pharmaceutists and Apotheearies, has submitted to my examination the formula for the preparation of a Soothing Cordial prepared and preparation of a Sociality Coracia prepared and vended by him.

It affords me pleasure to express a favorable opinion of its safe and efficient adaptation to the particular cases of the diseases of children, which it is designed to relieve.

Having had occasion to prescribe RUSSELL'S Soothing Cordial in severe cases of Bowel Compaints in children and delicate females, I have been much pleased with its effects. I consider it a valuable medicine in all cases, in which it may be advisable to avoid the use of anodyne, and particularly for family use, as it is perfectly safe.

W. T. WRAGG, M. D.

UHABLESTON, S. C., 1868. I certify that I have most successfully used Russent's Soothing Cordial in the Summer Com-plaints of infants. He has fully exhibited the in-gredients of his remedy, and the tedious method of preparation. I recognize the prescription-containing no anodyne whatever—as a most saf and efficacious one in bowel affections of children when much pain or restlessness attends the affec-tion, doses of Paregoric can be added to the pre-scribed doses of the Cordial according to the age of the patient. The compound, though more often, acts in an efficient manner without any ad-

of the patient.

often, acts in an efficient manner without any dition of anodyne.

In the Diarrhose of the aged, in increased doses, it is of great value as a remedy; never disagreeing with the stomach—increasing appetite, improving digestion, and acting as a slow but efficient astringent agent.

W. M. FITCH, M. D.

OHARLESTON, S. C., 1889.

Dear Sir—I have used your Soothing Cordial for Diarrhoea in teething children, and find it a very excellent preparation. It has a great advantage over most preparations of the kind in containing no Opium or Narcotic.

When these are required they can be added in proportions applicable to the case.

Therefore can recommend its use in the affections for which it is designed.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
T. L. OGIER, M. D.

MOUNT PLEASANT, S. C., 1868. Mr. J. B. Russell:
DEAR SIR—I have used your Soothing Cordis for children extensively in my practice, and most cheerfully testify to its merits. I have found it, without an exception, to accomplish all it claims, and count fer it superior to anything in use for

and come for a superior children.

Its freedom from anodyne of any kind recommends it as a perfectly safe preparation in the hands of mothers and inexperienced nurses.

Very respectfully, &c.,
D. R. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Made by J. B. RUSSELL, Chemist.

Sold by Dr. H. BAER, Wholesale Agent for octif.

UPHAM'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG

A SURE CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS. One Dollar a Bottle. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

The Antidote is the best remedy that can be administered in Manin-s-Potu, and also for all pervous affections.

Dr. H. BAER. No. 121 Meeting street, Agent for South Carolina

The Times publishes and vouches for the authenticity of the following projected treaty submitted by France to Prussia. The presmible sets forth that "the King of Prussis and